Spring of opposite the Commonre storms.

To Your can't lose your Hat if you have your Likeness in it. Rarrayy & Lease, No. 57 Chathamet, opposite Chamberset, are the only finiters in the United States that can put your Degoerrootype in your hat, as they have applied for a patent for this invention, sad they have put every customer's Likeness in his state of charge. A word to the wise.

To Of Mralio's elegant new styles of Summer Hata, may fruly be said none but themselves can be their parallel. Every-dysdmires them, and ere long every gentleman of taste and fushion if own one of them. Mralio's popular establishment is at No. 416 madays, course of Casal of

CANADA STRAW HATS—400 dozen at \$1, \$1 25 and 150 per dozen; Palm-leaf Hata Canton, Ratland, Leghora and Pany-150 per dozen; Palm-leaf Hata, Canton, Ratland, Leghora and Pany-150 per dozen; Re. 4 Hata, Also, a large variety of Children's tancy Straw Hata and as Meri's and Hoys' cloth and fashionable checked Caps, Far and fool Hata, by the case of dozen, Re. For sale by Thompson & Rossler, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

Summer Har.—We this day offer to the notice of summer Har.—We this day offer to the notice of summer we ar Leavy & Co.

Leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentleman's Hate, Astor Huse, Broadway.

MOUREING SILES.—BARTHOLONEW & WEED are now shiring the most elegant stock of Mourning Sitas ever offered in this rket, at exceedingly low prices, at the new Mourning Store, No. 551 adway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan hotels.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES .-The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S WINDOW Thade and Curtain Store, No. 2604 Broadway, one door above Readest Etane and Curtain Store, No. 2007 Breadway, one door above Readest.

b CUT AND COME AGAIN.—This motto holds good in many ways. Whenever Jas Littles & Co., Clothiers and Tailors, No. 4123 Broadway, have cut and fitted e ther Cost, Vost or Pants for a santeman, he always comes again to them if he wants a garment. They invite an inspection of their excellent stock of new materials and new styles of fashion for this summer. A first rate fit guaranteed. New and beautiful Furnishing Goods and a magnificent stock of Ready-mode Clothing. No. 4123 Broadway.

BENJ. F. SEAVER, No. 33 Brond-st. offers for sale entucky Jeans, Tweeds Satisets, Casticores, Beaver Cloths, Pantagon Stuffs, Linesys, Clockings, Ticks, Canton Financia, Stripes and Laids of various styles and qualities. Also, a full assortment of vinted Pongress and Cotton Handberchiefs.

Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's light specious Sales Rooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent Mossic, oyal Valest, Tapestry, Brussels, and Imperial Three-ply Carpets, sported for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—
EMETH & LOUNSBERRY No 403 Possil-st. are now receiving to store,
per late artivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tepestry, Brussels. Three-ply
and Ingrain Cerpetings of cheste and clegant designs, which, having
been purchased previous to the recent advance to prices, they are enbled to offer at very great inducements. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

Tremendous bargains in English Three-ply and figurin Carpete a Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. 100,000 yards of lograin Carpeting at 25c, 36c, 46c, 56c, 60c, and 75c per yard of elegant new spring designs.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—An exploration of the large seement Store, No. 126 Canal-st., reveals the fact that almost every ticle required about the house, whether Wood, Willow, Brittenis, span, Iron or Tin-Ware, Rocking Horses, &c., are kept on sale. J. Kellogo.

Now is THE TIME.—Go and get your Daquerreotype at Axxon's, No 569 Breadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel; for what is more valuable than the accurate representation of the features of bushand, wife, child or lover?

"Of those for whom we fond emotions cherish, Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

DRESSING CASES! DRESSING CASES!-Call immedi-

Marine and Inland Insurance.

General Mutual Insurance Company.—Assets on the 18th January, 18th, \$500,000. Profits divided, ore rats, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, comer of Wall and William sts.

Manufacturers of Shoes, Boots, Clothing, Mat Manufacturers of Smoots, Dotts, Carriages, Bags, and of all cioth and leather work from the very finest to the heaviest, come see a Sewing Machine making a seam far stronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not, see all shuttle work will, rip or ravel when every third stitch is cot. Price, \$60 to \$150. Certificates from persons using hundred Gravers, Baken & Comut to all who wish.

No. 94 Chambers-st., N. Y.

233.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye and Wig Pactory is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain Barchialow's well-earned fame is a sufficient guarantee to all who pas-unize him, that their wants can be better supplied by him than at any other establishment in the world.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and pub ish-

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-GAYLER'S PATENT. DEFIANCE CALLS.

ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States

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For the combined qualities of cheapness, durabil

BY LETTERS PATENT (SECURED) 1849-PULVER-

Foreward of Great Phone.

Foreward of the peddler vagabonis who call With poison as trash, in Lovy's name, And seem 'the his or just the same.

No man poissesses the secret of the composition of you's Powder for killing Insects. The plant which forms its basis is nown only to hisself, and is as acid as it is infallible. Depot for you's Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 758 Speadway.

THERE IS A REMEDY FOR GRAY HAIRS. - Use DAVIS'S RAHERE IS A REBEDY FOR GRAY HARRS.—USE DAVIS'S savenus, price 30 cents per bottle, which gradually chances it to its savenus color, by a wonderful power of action upon the minute glands of the roots. Davis's Hyrkenox, more 20 cents per bottle, may just; be termed the magic find, for its effects on the harr and coals are traily marical. It removes sont and doubtref and impacts a lovely gloss to the hair. For sale as the principal depots, No. 366 thrand-st., No. 192 Broadway, and by all druggists and perfumers.

SEWING MACHINES.—It was an axiom of the celebrated SEWING MACHINES.—It was no axiom of the celebrated Sam Patch, that "same things could be done as well others;" but to make a tailor, or other cloth sower, baby we had a machine which sows a seam with a sinuse thread and tair attach on one side, and three hreads with a chair which in the other, as all the two needle machines do, will no wer any good numbers, it, thing that cer's be done, these do, will no wer any good numbers, it, thing that cer's be done. The only machines that do all kinds of work perfectly, are Synoxies expendicular ection mechines. Call and see them in operation at the Sew York office, No. 23 Broadway.

JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE.

"Oh, why should the general be mored?

"Oh, why should the smirit of mortal be ground?

Like a fast flying mestor, a wind-driven cloud,
Like a fast of the lightening a break of the wave,
He pears from life to his rest in the grave."

Teterety one should be enth-circly thoughtful of his friends to leave some conducting memorial that may

"That memorial is one of Room's perfect. Dag surrectypes, taken at No. 200 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA - The terms of 6 White and 5 Democrate have expired in the State Schaic. Should both parties carry the Districts next full in which they prependerate, the next Senate will stand 16 Whigs, 16 Democrate, and 1 Native; and should either party loose one of its Districts, the supremacy in the Senate must thereby be given to the other.

ARKANSAS.—Col. F. W. Trapnall, of Little Rock, has been nominated as the Whig exaddate for Congress in the Second District, and has accepted the nomination.

ALABAMA. - Col. J. A. Stallworth and Col. P. Phillips have both declined the Democratic nondnation for Con-gress in the Mobile District and John K. Henry, of But-ler Co., is speken of as a candidate, and a resort to a Convention again proposed.

TENNESSEE.-Col. Jesse H. McMahon, Editor of The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, (Whig.) has been non-nated for the Logislature in Shelby Co.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Democra: says that there is a good deal of intriguing going on at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court is in session, as to Gen. Shields's successor in the U. S. Senate, and Judge Trambull is named as an opponent to the General, who is a candidate for reelection, and has also some to Ottawa.

Capt. Sykes, who was court marshaled at Albuquerque on the charge of whipping two Mexican women, has been

The expedition for Behring's Straits drop. Norfolk to Hampton Roads on Tuesday, intrith the first favorable weather.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

For Persons wanting The Tribuse left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Publication Office, or the to us through the Post-Office. Price 12 cents a week—payable and it to us through the Post-Office. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

o notice can be taken of aconymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be antheurisated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith:

annes undertake to return rejected Communications.

City Reform .- Public Meeting. The enemies of Reform are busy in their efforts to defeat the amend eats to the Charter of the City, to be submitted to the vote of the ple on the Seventh day of June irstant. All persons who are fa-able to the adoption of those amendments are recovered to

TE SEE THIRD PAGE. A

The dull routine of legislation was enlivened yesterday, in the Senate, by the reception of an invitation for the Legislature to take a pleasure excursion on the Erie Canal. The owners of certain lines of Canal Boats, who sent the request, regret that they cannot fix a time table, but think the trip may be quickly done-provided there are no breaks. The invitation was finally referred to the Canal Committee. The sublime impudence of this proposition was highly relished by the "most potent grave and reverend seigniors" or the Senate. The Canal Resolutions as adopted in the Assembly were brought up, when Mr. Cooley poured out the vials of his wrath upon the head of Senator Jones, of Orange Co. He lashed the Barburners without mercy, and talked most glibly of "treachery," " perfidy." the "negro Buffalo Platform," &c. Mr. Jones would not descend so low as to reply to such a tissue of abuse. Mr. Cornell charged Mr. Cooley with attempting to destroy the party; he had declared war upon the National Administration. Before the close of the discussion, the Senate adjourned for the usual recess. After recess, the Canal matter was further debated, and Mr. Conger's motion to concur with the other House (in the West resolution) was lost, ayes 6, noes 19. A Conference Committee was proposed, but not acted upon, and the whole matter was made the special order for to-day. The Maine Law was made the special order for to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

In Assembly, the Canal Boat Excursion invitation was received, and, after debate, laid on the table. The bill distributing the income of the Literature Fund was passed. The Williamsburgh Water Works bill came down from the Senate, was amended by the substitution of a new bill, and the whole matter was laid on the table. The House voted to print 50,000 copies of Canal Commissioner Mather's Vindication. The New-York School bill was taken up, and, pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned. The Assembly spent the afternoon session in debate upon the School bill, which was finally passed.

Governor Martin, of New-Hampshire, sent his message to the Legislature yesterday. Its interest is purely local. He recommends a careful regulation of railreads.

The Women's State Convention, yesterday, laid on the table the resolution to admit men to office in the society. Officers for the year were elected.

Mr. John J. Hicks, the gentleman who refused to answer the Recorder's questions in regard to City Government, has been enjoined from filling up the slip near Catherine-st, from which place he has a lease of a Ferry to Williamsburgh. The alleged reason is that the lease was irregularly obtained. In consequence of the breaking of a man's neck by

falling into an excavation in Orange-st. made by builders a Coroner's Jury have recommended more stringent laws for the protection of life in such cases. Such a law is sadly needed, but will it be executed?

CITY REFORM. City Government, and in putting a stop to municipal corruption, [the plunder of the tax payers,] that a great public meeting is to be held to-morrow evening at Metropolitan Hall for the purpose of taking measures to carry the Reformed Charter on Tuesday next. Let that meeting be such a one as will insure the presence at the polls of every honest man. The robbers and their friends are working desperately to remain in power and to keep open the avenues to the treasury with which they are familiar. Let us take care that they are defeated!

THE RUSS CONTRACT.

One of the largest instances of villainy afforded by the present Common Council is the recent passage, in the face of the Mayor's veto, and against the unanimous voice of the Press, of the Contract for paving the Bowery, Fourth-av. and other streets with what is called the Russ pavement. That contract was granted without any advertisement for public bids, or any other means of procuring the work at the cheapest rate. The transaction has upon its face all the marks of a great public swindle, and the conclusion is irresistible that it was corruptly obtained.

The only ground on which the perpetrators of this wicked contract attempt to justify it, is that Mr. Russ has a patent for his method of paving and no other person can employ it. Of course then, they my, if we are to have this pavement at all, and everybody admits it to be the best, Mr. Russ must put it down.

How false this pretense is may be seen by a message

of Mayor HARPER which we publish in snother column. That message was delivered before Mr. Russ was heard of, and we learn from it that substantially the same kind of pave ment had already been tried successfully and was in common use at London. Mr. Harper describes it as composed of ablong blocks of stone, rough at the top and laid upon a bed of concrete. This comprises all the essential features of the Russ pavement; for them Russ has no patent at all; and any other contractor has just as good a right to put down the pavement as he has. in fact we are told that the Russ patent covers nothing but the division of the concrete foundation into squares by means of boards laid cross-wise, and this feature is uniformly abandoned by Russ himself. The block in Broadway in front of the Irving House we understand to be the only real Russ pavement in the City. No doubt these facts are well known to the members of the Common Council. At any rate, we cannot suppose them to be guorant of Mayor HARPER's message, recorded as it is in their own archives. They cannot but know the pretense that Russ alone has the right to lay down that kind of pavement to be false. And yet they give him this imse contract, amounting to some \$600,000, in spite of the Mayor's Vete, and in defiance of public opinion.

We advise the Contractors not to be too sanguine, how ever. They may find that their great job is after all not worth as much as it has already cost. Controller FLAGO ad the Courts stand between them and the treasury, and this plundering contract must be very cunningly ar ranged to pass the scrutiny to which it will be subjected.

To the people of the City this transaction has a peculiar moral which cannot be too earnestly enforced. It is this: Vote for the Reformed Charter on Tuesday next, and see that all your friends and neighbors vote also !

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. The general disgust caused by a late notorious eulogy on Russia and her despotic Government, published in the Administration organ at Washington, has forced its author, Mr. Roger A. Pryor, to come out under his own and avow the gratuitous panegyric to be his crea-

tion. Though he is one of the editors of the paper in question, and though we believe his explanation has not yet appeared in its columns, we may take it as sufficient to absolve his colleagues from all personal responsibility in the matter. And as for the Administration, though we have never thought of holding it accountable for the lucubrations of any journal, it is perhaps proper to add that neither the President, nor Cabinet, nor any of its Members, had anything to do with suggesting or concocting this preposterous laudation of the Czar and his sys. tem. The glory belongs to Mr. Roger A. Pryor exclusively. He may rejoice in it, and in the knowledge that his disquisition has been officially forwarded to St. Petersburgh by the Russian Embassy at Washington, as a proof of the innocent ingenuity of the American Democratic Press.

Our readers may be sure that it is not for the sake of Mr. Pryor that we now recur to the subject. Neither his original essay in The Union nor his subsequent defense of it in The National Intelligencer merit consideration in themselves. They are composed of false reasoning, based on false or at least superficial facts, and resulting in abourd conclusions. We are told that there is a complete identity in the interests of Russia and the United States, that their politics and diplomacy follow coincident ends, and that a pure and eternal friendship is their joint destiny. All this, common sense, judging from history, as, for instance, that of the Hungarian war, and from the vital opposition between absolutism and democracy, at once condemns as absurd. But as the relative position of the two Governments and the duty of the United States in that connection may ere long become grave practical questions, it is eminently proper that the public mind should now be correctly informed on some important points, with reeard to Russia and its Government. First, it should be observed that nothing is proved by

referring to declarations of friendship for Russia, in the messages of Mr. Jefferson, or any other President. They said what was proper and becoming at that day, and did what was necessary to maintain a good understanding with Russia, as with other governments. Nor in their time had any antagonistic moral or material interests been developed between the two countries. Jefferson may have expressed a friendly feeling toward the Czar, and Alexander may have admired the American Republic: but had Jefferson been a Russian subject, the chivalrous Alexander would have sent him to Siberia. Thus he dealt with Speranski and others, who far from being radical Democrats like Jefferson, or even liberal Monarchists, desired but to reform abuses. And had this country and its institutions then attained their present potent action upon the world, Alexander would have felt for it, and for them, anything but admiration. Circumstances have greatly changed since that period. Then the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Autocrat of Russia among them, could pay bomage to light and truth in the young States of America without jeoparding themselves. It is so no more. The evidence of prosperous self-goverument given to mankind by this Republic is poison to the menarchies, aristocracies and despotisms beyond the Atlantic. It is the sword of Damocles over their heads. And if America were called now for a second time to conquer her independence, the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh,- which in the past century applauded her efforts and her triumph .- would most assuredly either be mute, or would back the foe. The Cabinet of the Czar would be the last to recognize the United States at the present day. It has not yet recognized Mexico or the Central American Republics, nor even Queen Isabella of Spain, because the origin of her Gov ernment tends to the subversion of all legitimate ideas of authority and divine right. This is one reason why it has not united with France and England to guaranty Cuba to Spain-a fact which Mr. Pryor adduces in sup. port of his theory. Another reason is that there has been no necessity or occasion for so doing. Neither bas Russia ever protested against the Monroe doctrine, and for the same reason. Russian diplomacy is as shrewd as it is dangerous, and makes no premature or needless demon-

But let the United States commence a serious move ment toward the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, and we shall at once see the nature of this alleged harmony and friendship. Russia desires to have a naval station at those islands, at least for the present, as her own Gulf of Okotsk, and the harbor of Peter and Paul are closed during half the year; and neither England nor France will half so energetically resist their transfer from the control of the present King. A Russian Consulate ever seen in the Pacific, has been there this winter, and two Cabinet couriers, the one diplomatic, the other military, have recently passed through this City on their way to the fleet, bearing important dispatches to its com-

Russian policy and diplomacy always work stealthily and fish in troubled waters. Such has been the case for the last century and a half. The present troubles in China offer an excellent opportunity, which we may be sure will not be neglected. An army can at once be composed from among the hundreds of thousands of romad Kalmucks, Tartars and Bashkirs hving in the Russian empire, between the Volga and the Chinese frontiers. At the head of such a body, together with the comparatively small number of disciplined Cossacks and other regular troops scattered in Siberia, carrying a few pieces of light artillery, a skilful leader,-and there is no want of such in Russia,-may successfully invade China. By this process, or by some other, we may be confident that a large slice of territory will be annexed to the Russian possessions before all is over. What is the territory to be annexed! We ask this question because the answer has a bearing on the future relations of Russia with this Republic.

The country of the Mantchou Tartars,-a dependency of China .- extends its pyramidal apex northwardly into Eastern Siberia. It also stretches down along the shore of the Gulf of Tartary, parallel to the islands of Japan. It is watered by the large and navigable river Amour, or Saghalien, which empties into that Gulf. The possession of this vast region would admirably suit the purposes of Russia, and there are many indications that Murawioff, the Governor General of Eastern Siberia, one of the most daring, active and enterprising men in the Russian service, has already secured some tracts of land about the mouth of the river. Of course, under present circumstance, there is no reason whatever to loubt that the whole will speedily be obtained.

Now the Expedition of Commodore Perry is watched with the utmost jealousy by the Russian Government. The Russian Pacific fleet will not fail to appear in the Japanese waters about the time that the Commodore arrives there, in order to observe the progress of events and take advantage of any opportunity that may offer. And if, from any cause, powder and ball should there be employed, rely on it, that Muscovite friendship for the United States will not be shown by services rendered to the Commodore, but the contrary. Indeed we may be certain that no secret means will have been left untried by Russia beforehand, to ensure to the gallant American squadron a hostile reception in Japan. And in such an event, the aim of Russis will be to let Commodore Perry sow the seed, but to reap the harvest for herself alone.

The facts indicate with certainty that Russia intends to occupy the mouth of the Amour, if not at once to annex Mantchouria, and to found there a great naval depot. The best materials for ship-building can be cheaply brought down the river from the interior. War and merchant vessels will be built there in abundance, and with a station at Hawaii as a point d'appui, the trade and power of the Empire can easily reach far out into the Pacific and lay hold of the rich Asian and Southern Islands. If commercial relations are not sooner established between Russia and Japan, they must then be opened. A narrow gulf sepa-

trable country. Vicinity, with diplomatic cunning and perseverance, backed by large forces and pres ige, and taking advantage of every circumstance and profiting even by the failure of others, will certainly establish commerce, and that commerce, according to her usual system. Russia will seek to make exclusively her own.

Just as at Trebizonde and on the Caspian Sea, Russia dees her utmost to exclude English traffic, she will spare no effort to shut American competition out of Japan. In the former marts she competes with England in the common kinds of cotton and manufactured goods, and in Japan Russian and American manufactures will eventually contend for superiority. She already has a large trade with China in woolens and furs, for which she takes tea in return; and her products will hereafter be brought down the river A nour to the very doors of the Japanese, while she will do the utmest to block up every channel for the traffic of all other nations.

But, leaving this eventual and apparently somewhat remote conflict out of view, Russia and the United States are already competitors in the great general market of the world. Both produce and export raw materials of nearly the same nature. Russian breadstuffs crowd out those of our farmers. In her trans-Cancasian provinces she is beginning to raise cotton, with a view to prosecuting its culture on a large scale. With the grasping spirit of the Russian Government this is not exactly the basis for eternal friendship and harmonious cooperation. Of course the active antagonism between the two countries, which we anticipate as one day to break out, will not proceed from commercial considerations so much as from hostility of principles and ideas, and from political necessities. What we desire to show in respect to commerce is that their interests are not the same.

But we are told that Russia enjoys a paternal government perfectly adapted to her condition, which evokes progress and civilization, and is the only system fit for her people. All this is the reverse of the truth, and the various statistical and other statements by which it is supported, are either utterly false or else a mixture, in which whatever of truth there may be is so overlaid by falsebood as to become false itself. One of the authorities latterly much cited in proof of the beneficent character of the Emperor and of his Government is Edward Jermann, an actor of St. Petersburgh, whose aim in writing is notoriously to ingratiate himself with that sovereign and with his police. The statements of this writer are totally unworthy of trust. For instance, he mentions a conversation between the Emperor and a Count Razumoffski, concerning the emancipation of the peasants. Now, there is no such Count, either in the Council of the Empire, or at the Court, or in all Russia. The family of Razumoffski is extinct. Mr. Jermann, and Mr. Pryor after him says the Czar is " a true father of his country." If so, why those swarms of spies constantly watching his devoted children? Way the frequent expulsions from Petersburgh and Moscow, and the almost equally frequent banishments to Siberia! Why the partial revolts constantly breaking out in various parts of the Empire?

There is a popular fallacy which, without going the laudatory length of Mr. Pryor, takes pleasure in com paring the United States and Russia as though in any sense they could be put on the same level. We protest against this insult to our country and to democracy. There is no parallel between the onward march of this republic and that of Russia under her present Government. American progress is a novelty in history,-material and moral emancipation going hand in hand. Here civilization advances on every path, and human welfare mounts like the sunrise. But in Russia we find ukases, -and of recent date,-forbidding the children of the class of burghers, and of the free peasants, from receiv ing anything more than the meanest education, and shutting against them the doors of colleges and universities. A striking illustration of paternal Government and progressive civilization!

Let the admirers of Russia and of despotism pause and study her system with the warnings of history in mind. Let them learn that the accidental good accomplished there, mostly results from the inward intellectual force of the people breaking through the impediments thrown in the way of its development, and springing up in spite of countless social, governmental, and administrative hindrances and oppressions. The Russian nation is capable of wonders, and is endowed with an inborn, unquenchable vitality. It is a mighty, unknown, and misjudged people, now enveloped in ignor-General, with unusual diplomatic powers, is on the eve ance and bound with fetters. So it cannot remain formust become socially and intellectually emancipated. Then, but not till then, its real character and destiny will appear, and then it will deserve to be put on the same level with self-governed America.

MR. EVERETT'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS, fully reported in our last, strikes us as even more valuable for what it so foreibly suggests than for what it so beautifully expresses. How could a statesman write what is conained in the latter portion of that Address, contrasting Europe and America in respect to Labor, Wages and Land-owning, and not speak out for Free Land to the Landless and a Limitation of the area of arable soil which any one man should be authorized to absorb into his private possession! How can a statesman depict so vividly the consequences of past errors and never give even a glance at the causes ? True, Mr. Everett indicates "the Convent, the Court and the University" as places equally distrustful of bold novelties;" and he has been in succession a Divine, a Minister of State, and the President of a wealthy University, but we submit that these circumstances will not excuse his declining to perceive the legitimate deductions from the premises he has so admirably laid down. Land was given by a benignant God for the use and benefit of those whose sweat and toil should render it fruitful and bounteous; and is Mr. Everett had asked those "best governed" Tuscan peasants, whom he saw pouring water on refuse grapeskins in order to procure therefrom a beverage, because unable to buy the wine offered abundantly at a cent a flask, why they were unable to enjoy the grapes and olives in which their own cots were embowered, they would doubtless have replied, "Because those must be reserved to pay the rents due to our landlord"-said ardlord being the lineal descendant or legal heir some Goth, Hun or Lombard who acquired the title originally by beating out the brains of his Roman prede pessor on his own hearthstone. It was Land Monopoly, with its natural foster-child, Slavery, that destroyed arat the Roman Republic, then the Roman Empire; it is Land Monopoly that is now crushing out the soul of the European Pensantries and rendering the time establish ment of Republican institutions throughout the Old World a work of difficulty, it is Land Monopoly, with the consequent ignorance, degradation and seridom of the Laboring Class, that will have sapped the vitality this Republic if it shall ever be destroyed. An intell gent, independent Yeomanry, knowing no landlord beneath the sky, and fearing no ejectment from their homes unless by invading bayonets, trust ever be the strength and stay of a Republic. To call that a Republic, no matter what its political constitution, wherein a dezen men might legally eject and expel half the voters from the State, is an illusion, a mockery. To vest the ownership of the soil in its cultivators, and bind the latter to the former by the ties of interest, security and property, should be primary sims of a true Republic. Such are the lessons which Mr. Everett's Address anggests, and which we regret that it did not directly pro-

claim. Massachusetts has contributed one powerful voice and steady vote in the Senate to the cause of Free Homes. We cannot abandon the hope that she will henceforth speak one language, and cast a vote still more decided and effective. Mr. Everett exhibits wisely and nobly the spirit in which interest as well as duty requires that we should greet the poor exiles whom Europe is driving in thousands to our shores: it is well for us to employ our abundance in clothing and feeding them; but how much better to win them as fast as possible to a free rates the Mantchou shore from that hitherto impene- allotment for each, from our immensity of wild, unoccu.

pied lands, there to strengthen and enrich us while feeding and clothing themselves?

TEMPERANCE-ITS NEW ADVOCATES.

The beneficent operation of the Maine Law is attract ing attention throughout the Country, even in those sections where its early adoption is least probable. Even the South and South-West are deeply moved by it. And one result of this fermentation, already ob served in our own and neighboring States, is the manifestation of a tender concern and feeling sympathy for Temperance, by thousands who never before lisped a syllable in its behalf, or even seemed aware of its existence! Thus The West Tennessee Democrat (Bolivar) of the 18th says:

"The Maine Liquon Law, as it is vulgarly termed, has, we observe, been agitated to some extent by the press generally through the medium of correspondents and otherwise. We think the subject of Temperance should be confined exclusively to its own legitimate space, and under no circumstances, suffered to become a political party question. If Invemperance was the only evil in the land, we might well afford, perhaps, to legislate upon it—to dispense with it; but other evils, even of greater import, exist, of all kinds, all grades and degrees, so numerous—so much like Pandora's box—composed of a little of everything—that the eradication of these evils would, in our opinion, be a fruitless and never-ending task, and in all haman probability result in a greater injury to the cause of Temperance than of any positive expectant benefit to mankind. All other evils extant are quite as susceptible of legislarive action as that of Intemperance. The abolition of one only tends to the abolition of all others, and if any intelligent friend of ours will point out a stopping place, we will thank him most kindly.

"So far as the Maine Liquor Law is concerned, we regard it as more oppressive in its operation and tendencies than the Alien and Sedition laws which originated from the same latitude. It may be very well for the constituted au "THE MAINE LIQUOR Law, as it is vulgarly termed, has,

than the Alien and S-dition laws which originated from the same latitude. It may be very well for the constituted authorities of the Free States to control a servile white population thus, but in the South, where such controlling action is never susceptible never acknowledged, nor never known, the very idea of such an infringement is regarded by nine-tenths of all the people with a supercitious and indignant contempt. It is not nor should not be expected that the greud and chivalrous State of Tennessee shall so far couldescend as to attempt to pass stringent laws to control the appetites of her citizens—to prescribe what they shall eat, what they shall drink or wherewithal they shall be clothed; whether they shall wear shoes, or attend devine service

what they shall wear shoes or attend divine service bareforted; the id-a is preposterous, absurd, ridiculous.

"We are the friends of Temperance in all things and will continue to advocate the cause through the columns of The Democrat to the fullest extent that "moral sussion" can possibly place it; but when this question shall be sought to be merged into pelitical ethics, to become a part and par-cel of all political action, to form an integral part of the be merged into political ethics, to become a part and parcel of all political action, to form an integral part of the government with a controlling influence as does Catholicism at Rome, or Protestantism at London, for the avowed estensible purpose of elevating to office aspirants for political fame who are totally incompetent to creep into notoriety through any other loop-hole, we beg leave most respectfully to walk quietly around that trap. The agitation of this question now may or may not be one of the progressive, nervous and spasmodic efforts of the Waig party in its dissolving state in Tennessee, to sustain itself for the time being. It may not be so, yet we think we sequite visible the footprints of the coon. In all this, however, we may be mistaken—it may not be a "Whig trick," as we have supposed, but simply an effort on the part of the "Lucle Tom Cabinites" to wring its, insiduously, a dangerous and fearful question, involving the vital interests of the Southern people in both a social and pecuniary sense. We shall avoid the discussion of this question so far as possible for the present, but if it shall be pressed in this canvass, or at any other time, there will be no nesitancy on our part in taking a very definite position. We think the peace, safety at dwelfare of the country should demand of every man to do likewise." -We will back the above specimen of "Moral Sun-

sion" logic against any other that can be produced. The objection to the Maine Law that Intemperance is but one among many evils equally susceptible of Legislative repression, and that " the abolition of one only tends to the abolition of all others," is equal to anything in The Herald's palmiest days of grogshop championship. The Daily News (Newport, Ky.,) is likewise moved to

enter its protest against the alarming peril to which the blessed cause of Temperance is exposed by the Maine Law fanatics, as follows:

"Run - These writers who urge the adoption of the Maine Law in this State evade the true issue. They do not confine themselves to the question of the sufficiency or efficiency of the law to prevent drunkenness; but the burefficiency of the law to prevent drunkenness; but the burden of their arguments is that rum-drinking is a great evit,
and they go on and depict in the most graphic colors the
horrible consequence of the liquor traffic. All this is well
enough in its place, but it presents no real argument in
favor of the Maine Law. We are willing to concede all
that they say about Rum. We know that the liquor traffic
is a most stupendous evil. We know that Rum is gailty is a most stupendous evil. We know that Ram is guity of nurder, treason, highway robbery, suicide, and every teleny in the long catalogue of crime. We know that it destroys men and families, and is responsible for an untold amount of misery. We charge Ram with all this, and admit the justice of everything the Maine Law people say about the liquor traffic. But all this has little to do with the

about the liquor traffic. But all this has little to do with the prisent question at issue.

"The true question is, Will the Maine Law destroy the Liquor Traffic, and stop drunkenness? This is the point to be argued and determined, and to this the discussion should be confined. Inhammatory appeals may make vores, but is it a fair and honest way to make them? We think not. The law should stand or fall on its own merits.

"We know there are very many Temperance men who agree with us in the opinion that the law, if it should be apopted, and declared constitutional, would eventuate in positive and incalculable injury to the Temperance Cause. We know that in this State, and in other States, some of the highest dignitaries of the Church, and large numbers. the highest dignituries of the Church, and large numbers of men esteemed for their picty, morality, and philauthropy, are utterly opposed to this Maine Law, because they are positive that it will promote the very evil they desire to

Our own belief is, that the law in this State will be declared unconstitutional; and that, therefore, there is no real necessity for discussing it at all. But yet, there are great moral questions involved which it were well the people should understand. And, beside, those who are most ram-pant for the law should know that there are two sides to he question. Our opposition to the law arises from the act that we believe it will increase instead of diminish the

- Here you see this devotee of Temperance admits that Rum is guilty of " every felony in the long catalogue of crime," but "all this is aside from the question' of prohibiting the Traffic therein! Will this genius inform us what would be pertinent to the question in his judgment? As his logic appears to go by contraries, perhaps if we could prove the Liquor Traffic harmless, sudable, and a source of infinite blessions and benefits. he would agree that it ought to be suppressed, and that an act for its suppression would be clearly constitu-

But the real onestion, he says, in-" Will the Maine Law destroy the Liquor traffic and stop drunkenness !" Why does be not raise this question with regard to the laws against Stealing and Murder! Each term of a Criminal Court affords evidence that these laws do not stop" the crimes they denounce—that Stealing and Murder go on in spite of them; and yet he upholds these laws. Why not abolish them and so "diminish" those erimes, as "the abominable vice of Drunkenness" is new held in check by the legal impunity accorded to the Liquor traffic! What means this palpable inconsistency, this grees partiality?

But the grave question here propounded is not so abstract and ethereal as this devotee of Temperance (in a horn) seems to consider. The obvious mode of determining what influence the Maine Law may be fairly expected to exert in Kentucky is to ascertain and report the consequences that have followed its ensetment in Maine and other States. Does he look in the direction whence the decisive evidence is to come? Does he even hint that it has been some time in operation, and that its influence on Drenkenness, Panperism and Misery has been officially scanned, determined and reported ! Not a bit of it ! He is so sure it work well that he takes precious good care not to know how it does work! Is be not a dear friend of Temperance and a safe guide of Opinion?

-And now, baving given two specimens of the arguments by which the Maine Law is opposed, we will give one of those by which it is supported. It appears as a communication in The National Intelligencer :

"THE VOIE-A THRILLING SCENE,-A few years ago, I The vorte—A limit like Scher.—A law years ago, t was in company with a gentlemae who had just returned from the City of L., in New-England. He said he put up at a hotel, and for a time took his seat in the bar-room. The door opened suddenly, and a female stepped in. She was the very picture of agony her hair dishevelod, her dress negligent, her eye unsteady, and her movements eccentric. She sected to hesitate at first, but at length, eathering courters she moved up to the bar and said. eccentric. She seemed to hesitate at first, but at length, gathering courage, she moved up to the bar, and said: 'Landlord, don't sell my poor husband any more rum. You have already ruined us! You know that before he begen to come to your bar, he was a sober man. He was as kind a husband as any woman ever had. We had a good home, a good farm, and every comfort. But you sold him liquor until he had no more money to pay. Unbeknown to me, you got a mortgage on his farm; you sold it, and turned me and my helpless children out of doors! My husband lost his health, his character, and his reputation. He become cross and abusive to me, whom he once tenderly loved. He turns me out of our wretched hovel into the cold and the storm! He comes home from your tayers the cold and the storm! He comes home from your tavern

infuristed like a demon. My once kind and smisble husband and the tender father is a madman when he is in liquor. He beats me and my children cruelly, and threaters to murder us! Oh! don't give him any more liquor and the tears gushed from her eyes, while the landlord

inquor. He heats me and my children crassly, and threaters to murder us! Oh! don't give him sny more liquore and the tears gushed from her eyes, while the landlord stood speechless.

"Is the midst of these entreaties, which should have broken a heart of adamsnt, a man stepped into the barroom, and, with the vacant stare of an insbriate, moved toward the bar. Instantly the pleading wife threw herself between the man and the bar, and, with one hand against his breast, and the other stretched out imploringly to the landlord, she said, 'Oh don't my dear! don't drink! You'll break my heart,' and bursting with ageny she turned to the landlord and said, 'Oh don't let him have it! don't com't And while this scene was passing, heart-reading and awful beyond the power of description, the landlord walked deliberately out from behind the counter, and taking the women rudely by the arm, said, 'This is no place for women; and violently tore her from her husband, and, jushing her out, shutthe door against her. He then went behind the counter, and placed a bottle of liquor upon it. The writched in briste staggered up and drank his dram, placed a piece of money upon the counter, the landlord wiped it off complacently into the drawer, and the drank ard passed out, maddened with the dranght, to renew his brute. But there was one fact deserving special attention. The whole transaction was under synction of law! For the sale of every glass of that ruinous liquor, which recued an honest man and a good citizen to the lowest degree of suffering and infamy he could show a 'license from the others of justice, under authority solemnly conveyed by grave Senators an I Assemblyaee, signed by the Governor, and bearing the seal of the Niste!

There was no redress in law for this suffering lady. She had been reabled of her home, of her countort, of her husband, and the blight of despir had been thrown over her whole family; but the law protected the destroyer, and left her to endure her acquish w thout the hope of rened!

"The people of that S

Rev. George Bush, in his New Church Repository for the current month, has a labored essay on "the Priest-"hood and the Kingship," which arrives at the conclusion that there should be no Priesthood or consecrated Ministry in the Christian Church. Here is his most material paragraph :

material paragraph:

"We have thus exhibited, in strong relief, all the more important passages usually cited as affording a warrant for the institution of a Priesthood or Clergy, comprising an order of men distinct from the so-called laity. To our own misd, the proof, whether from the Word or the writings of the New Church, is utterly wanting of the intended existence of any such class of men in the Christian Church, and we do not therefore besitate to consider the whole sacerdotal order, as at present established, both in the Oid Church and the New, as a stupendous falsity, replete with ty-dencies of the most pernicious character to the interests Church and the New, as a supendous falsity, replete with tendencies of the most pernicious character to the interests of the Lord's kingdom. We are constrained by what we consider the strictest logical necessity, to deny the validity of the claims set up in behalf of a separate clerical caste, while, at the same time, we leave intact a leading or teaching function in the Church, and one, too, that is to be exercised by the men of the Church. There is a true Ministry—not Clergy—in the Lord's Church on the earth, consisting of those who, in accordance with the representative character of the ancient Levites, are possessed of the endowments of spiritual love, enlightened intelligence, and active charity, which shall enable them to exercise a kindly pastoral office towards the lambs of the thock that naturally turn to their feeding hand. Every other form of priesthood we are towards the lambs of the flock that naturally turn to their feeding hand. Every other form of priesthood we are forced to regard not only as an anti Christian usurpation, but as having the effect of an organic hypertrophy in the Lord's mystical body. By attracting to itself an over-measure of vital indux, it will not the other portions of the system of their due share of spiritual inner-vation, and a paralysis of the members will be very certain to ensue. How much of enlightened discernment indeed, is even now requisite in order to perceive that the broad line of distinction held to exist between clergy and latty, acts disastrously upon the interior life of the church by discharging the great mass of its members from that degree of responsibility which properly pertains to every one without exception? What is more exident than that the fact of having an individual salaried and set apart to preside over the spiritual interests of a Society, operates as one without exception? What is more evident than that the fact of having an individual salaried and set apart to preside over the spiritual interests of a Society, operates as a release to the bulk of the members from any duty but that of punctually paying their subscription and sitting devently in their seats from Sabbath to Sabbath, receiving with quiet assent whatever is dealt out to them. The practical working of the system is precisely such as to confirm the drift of our theoretic objections. It goes all along on the assumption that the actual more essential to the building up of the church is to be performed, not by the body collectively, but by a particular class a ling as proves for the rest. If we make the analogy of the human body the criterian in this matter, it would be as if all the organs and viscera of the frunk should unite in feeing the brain to perform their functions for them, while they should enjoy an exemption from their appropriate work. Is it possible for any one who is accessible to truth to avoid seeing that this carnot be consistent with a true Divine order? That order is well expressed by the Apostic of the Gentiles. "From "when the whole body fitly joined together and compacted they that which every joint supplieth, according to the "effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh "increase of the bedy to the editying of itself in love." This is the true model of a Christian charch or society, and the ends of su ham institution can never be fully realized till there be a return from the primitive order."

—Mr. Bush may be quite right in his Theology, but

-Mr. Bush may be quite right in his Theology, but he will allow us to observe that being married by a Justice of the Peace or other political functionary always had an awkward, coarse, material look in our eyes. It may be a prejudice of education, but we can't help it.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Connection:—Our telegraphic dispatch from Cincionati published in this morning's edition, contains a grow blunder, the fault of the telegraph, which we heaten to correct. The dispatch states that Alexander Finlay had been arrested in Cincinnati for forgery; it should read Andrew Finlay, as person in no way relates to the former gentleman, who is one of the most widely known and highly respected gentlem not the West. We regret that by a blunder of the telegraph, we have been made outsinesticularly instrumental in connecting his name with the misdeeds of another.

[Reported for Associated Press.] Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuse.

General Garland dined with the President to day, and

see Gen Scott at New York. Mr. Garland's instructions are drawn up by the Secretary of War. His family renasing in Washington with his son-in-law, aspirant Adjutant-Gen-Many people believe that charcoal and saltpetre will

will leave for Santa Fe via New-York to morrow. He will

burn up the Mesilla Valley.

The steamer Princeton is ordered to the Mediterranean

Capt. W. W. Hunter, an experienced steam navigator, it is oped and expected will command her.

A political war of the bloodiest kind is raging in Missouri The U. S. Marshal for the State and the Postmaster at St Louis are not yet appointed. Major Bryant, editor of The the Marshal-hip, and William B. Giles (Anti-Benton) is after the Post Office. Watson is Benton's man for the Post Colice, and through his friends and documents is mak tog a desperate fight. Captain Marriott, of Baltimore, has been offered the place

Secretary of Legation to Brazil, Chili, or Russia. declines. He wants a Consulable, There has been a new Pon on the Union for a few days

past. The style is Fresh and vigorous. Colonel Forcey is The body of a white man, a late Deputy Sheriff in Virginia. was recently found dead a short distance from this city

The body was shockingly mangled. Three Slaves are ar rested, charged with the morder. Col. John T. Pickett of Kentucky, a gellant and amiable

gentleman, is appointed Consul at Vera Cruz. The President and Governor Lowe of Maryland, were promenading the Avenue in company to day.

From Washington.

escape when discovered. The ringleaders have been consigned to solitary confinement for thirty days.

The change in the editorials of The Union within a day or two, in quite noticeable. It is understood that Col. Porcey is again a regular contributor to its columns.

The deries have to the the mark nown-days. Orders were issued through a portion of the Interior Department, to day, requiring attendance from 8 to 3 or clock, and probibiting all absence, conversation, and everything else, except strict attention to business during office hours, and excluding all spents and other visitors. The Third Auditor has also established new regulations constituting some of the principal clerks in each branch of business, chief accountants, through whom all other clerks are to report, and requiring attendance from 8 to 3—prohibiting absence, reading newspapers, &c. reading newspapers, &c.

Message of the Governor of New-Hampshire, CONCORD, N. H. June 2, 1859

Governor Martin delivered his Message to-day. It is entirely of local interest. In reference to Railroad accidents he recommends that a Life Protection Commission be stablished to investigate such occurrences, with plenary powers to examine into all matters appertaining to kailroads or other Corporations, which may endanger the lives of passengers, operatives and all having lawful business with such Corporations. To examine employes as to their intelligence and fitness for the sixtions they may occupy.